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larly for wages on the planters' estates. I have seen a Toda boy studying for the third standard instead of tending the buffaloes of his mand; the abandonment of leafy garments in favor of imported cotton piece goods; the employment of kerosene tins in place of thatch; the decline of the national turban in favor of the less becoming pork-pie cap or knitted nightcap of gaudy hue; the abandonment of indigenous vegetable dyes in favor of tinned anilin and alizarin dyes; the replacement of the indigenous peasant jewellery by imported beads and imitation jewellery made in Europe—these are a few examples of change resulting from western and other influences."

The arrangement of the information is wholly alphabetical. No index is provided and apparently none is needed. All that is written about any one of these many scores of castes and tribes appears under their name, which is printed in heavy black type and repeated at the top of every page as far as the account of them extends. The work is certainly a treasury of information about these many different peoples; and, as time goes on, many of the facts here given will become involved in the changes now in progress and could no longer be recorded.

Einführung in die Kartenwerke der Königl. Preussischen und Sachsischen Landesaufnahmen. Zweite, vermehrte u. verbesserte Auflage. Von Edmund Oppermann. vii and 106 pp., and 5 map plates. Small 8vo. Carl Meyer (Gustav Prior), Berlin, 1909. M. 1.25.

An excellent discussion of the map products of the Prussian Government treated as simply as is possible in dealing with a technical subject. It gives a brief history of the development of the Government surveys, and has sections on triangulation, the determination of heights, topographic surveys, scales of map sheets, the cartographic development of land forms, plane table sheets, how to use the Government maps in touring, the topographic general map of Germany, plane table sheets as the basis of geological and regional maps, etc. Prof. Diercke has said that a map is a bit of reading and that its contents can be understood only by those who have learned the cartographic alphabet. Such a book as this will greatly help those who master its contents to learn how to read maps and to get from them all the information they contain. Of course, if we have before us a poor map that does not conform to the rules of good map making, and is not based upon scientific surveys, it means few things very definitely and should be discarded if anything better can be obtained.

Report on the Dominion Government Expedition to Arctic Islands and the Hudson Strait on board the C. G. S. "Arctic," 1906-1907. By Captain J. E. Bernier, Officer in Charge and Fishery Officer. 127 pp. 8vo. Ottawa, 1909.

Captain Bernier is as staunch and true an old sea-dog as ever sailed a ship and he is one of the most capable as well as one of the most enthusiastic arctic explorers of our day. Besides planting the Canadian flag on everything in sight, he made a large number of valuable observations and generally kept his eyes open. This volume therefore contains much matter of high value. It describes his 1906-07 voyage and is accompanied by a very good outline map of the northern region, prepared by the Canadian Geological Survey. There are many historical points also, such as copies of inscriptions on the old graves met with, and